

OUR ISLAND CONTEMPORARIES

Queensland Sugar.

Time after time the statement is made that in Queensland, the most northern state of the Australian Commonwealth, white men raise cane and make large profits out of their crops. It is also stated, from time to time, that something of the same sort should be started in Hawaii. Government owned mills, co-operative mills and other features are lauded.

That Queensland farmers have made money in the past, and that some of them are doing so at the present time is true enough. BUT IT IS WITH THE AID OF THE GOVERNMENT BOUNTY WHICH IS GIVEN FOR "WHITE GROWN SUGAR." That bounty amounts to very nearly the same, per pound, as the duty which the domestic sugar of Hawaii enjoyed for many years, until the refining trust managed, through its lobby, to get the free sugar bill past the legislature.

In Queensland colored South Sea labor was used for thirty years or so on the sugar plantations. The labor was cheap enough for anything and the plantations coined money. The big companies could raise cane far cheaper than private farmers could, but still some outside cane was purchased. The price paid for the cane was based on the sugar contents of the cane. That being the case, the farmers followed proper cultivation methods and saw to it that their cane was as high in percentage of cane sugar as possible.

Then came the federation of the Australian States, and the cry of a "White Australia" went up. That founded the death knell of the sugar industry in Queensland and, although the planters were given a certain time in which to replace the black labor with white men, it was soon seen that to pay cane cutters seventy-five to ninety dollars per month for harvesting was impossible. (It is on record that some cane-cutting gangs average, per man, per month, ninety dollars, or £18.)

The howl that went up from the Queensland cane farmers was so great that the government decided to pay a bonus on all cane raised and harvested by white labor. That set things going again, but it was noticed that the big companies, with large capital behind them, gave up their estates, and contented themselves with the profit they could make in their factories. That seems good enough, but if the bounty is removed some day by a future government, there are going to be a lot of ruined cane farmers in Queensland.

How would things pan out in Hawaii with white labor, free sugar and co-operative, or government, mills? Queensland has no export trade in sugar—except to the neighboring states of the commonwealth. There is high duty on foreign sugar, and there is but little of it ever imported into Australia. Hawaii exports nearly every pound of sugar raised here. Hawaii, even under the old tariff, could not pay the wage that would be demanded by white laborers. Under a free sugar tariff there will be no chance of paying the wages that the present labor enjoy. Finally, a government that will not even protect a domestic industry that flourishes in Hawaii, Louisiana and California, can never be expected to pay a bounty, as Queensland does, on sugar raised by white citizens.—Hawaii Herald.

Meat is going up again—or is it yet?—Star-Bulletin.

Save the Hibiscus.

The suggestion, if seriously advanced, that the federal experiment station do away with its hibiscus grove and abandon its work of creating new strains, should be forgotten as speedily as possible. The work which Valentine Holt has done and is doing is useful work, even if we cannot eat hibiscus blooms or saw the hibiscus shrubs into paving blocks. There is a value to the beautiful and the hibiscus work is adding to the sum total of the attractiveness of this city. The hibiscus grove at the experiment station is one of the attractions of Honolulu, displaying floral beauty seen nowhere else in any country, and to destroy this for the sake of "saving" the comparatively few dollars it is costing would be folly. Honolulu has a number of hibiscus lovers spending their private funds and their own time and knowledge in the culture of this flower, but this is no reason why the public work along the same line should be abandoned.—Advertiser.

The International Congress of Women will send delegations to the heads of the European powers demanding immediate cessation of the war. It may not halt the mad course of conflict but it must bring home to the rulers what war entails upon those who cannot bear a gun or dig a trench but must stay at home in silent suffering and terrible expectation. All honor to the women for their action, whether or not its effects immediately show!—Star-Bulletin.

Poor old China seems to get it in the neck all the time. Some day the giant will rise up, wipe his eyes, and then proceed to wipe off a few old scores.—Hawaii Herald.

The Bill Being Signed—

His signing of the (Hilo railroad tax exemption) measure yesterday should effectually silence the critics who appeared to take for granted that the governor is impelled solely by personal considerations in carrying out his executive duties.—Advertiser.

It is gratifying to see that the Advertiser now believes the governor is not impelled solely by personal considerations in carrying out his executive duties.—Star-Bulletin.

United Hawaii.

The chamber of commerce of Honolulu is to be commended for its wisdom in increasing the membership of the promotion committee to eight instead of five. The new "promoters" will be members of the Hilo board of trade, the Maui chamber of commerce and the Kauai chamber of commerce. They will be elected by their respective organizations and will have full voting and membership rights in the Honolulu chamber.

This change in the promotion committee is indicative of the closer civic union throughout Hawaii. Hilo no longer hunts trouble with Honolulu, while Kahului and Nawiliwili have discovered that they are first cousins and used to go to school together back in Maine. What favors one helps all.

Hawaii is growing together and not apart. The Civic Convention started the movement. The Ad Club has had its influence, and now all that is required to make Hawaii one compact little garden spot, physically, as well as in spirit, is to get congress to appropriate the coin. Congress is with us. Why not suggest it?—Advertiser.

Emilia Virgeri and Umberto Sacchetti of Bevani Opera Co.



Grand Opera Company Will Sing in Wailuku

Bevani Artists Will Give Maui Music Lovers Chance to Hear Real Opera—Here Three Nights.

Maui is to have a chance to hear real grand opera. This was made certain this week, when the management of the Bevani Grand Opera Company, now singing in Honolulu, announced that the advance subscription for seats was sufficient to warrant the company's coming here.

This is the first and, for a long time at least will be the last opportunity to enjoy grand opera in Maui. The company is to appear at the Valley Isle Theatre for three nights commencing Saturday, May 15. The repertoire which has been decided upon is: Saturday, Il Trovatore; Monday, Rigoletto; and Tuesday, the season will close with a grand double bill which will bring out the entire strength of the company, viz, Cavalleria Rusticana and the second act of Lucia di Lamermore, which takes in the world renowned "Sextette" and the "Mad Scene" which gives the coloratura soprano a great chance to display vocal agility and ability, in addition to the above each of the artists will be heard to advantage in solos, duets, trios, etc.

Why China May Fight Rather Than Submit

Some of the Demands Which Japan Would Impose Indicate Wish to Dominate.

Much speculation has been indulged in all over the world as to just what the terms of the demands made upon China by Japan really are. The following is said to be a portion of them:

ARTICLE 1. The Chinese central government shall employ influential Japanese as advisers in political, financial and military affairs.

ARTICLE 2. Japanese hospitals, churches and schools in the interior of China shall be granted the right of owning land.

ARTICLE 3. Inasmuch as the Japanese and the Chinese government have had many cases of dispute between Japanese and Chinese police to settle, cases which caused no little misunderstanding, it is for this reason necessary that the police departments of important places (in China) shall be jointly administered by Japanese and Chinese, or that the police departments of these places shall employ numerous Japanese, so that they may at the same time help to plan for the improvement of the Chinese police service.

ARTICLE 4. China shall purchase from Japan a fixed amount of munitions of war (say 50 per cent or more of what is needed by the Chinese government) or that there shall be established in China a China-Japanese joint worked arsenal. Japanese technical experts are to be employed and Japanese material to be purchased.

ARTICLE 5. China agrees to grant to Japan the right of constructing a railway connecting Wuchang with Kiukiang and Nanchang and Chao-chou.

ARTICLE 6. If China needs foreign capital to work mines, build railways and construct harbor-works (including dock-yard) in the province of Fukien, Japan shall first be consulted.

ARTICLE 7. China agrees that Japanese subjects shall have the right to propagate Buddhism in China.

COELHO WANTS KAHOLAWE.

W. J. Coelho has made application to the board of agriculture and forestry for a license to occupy the island of Kahoolawe for twenty years, rent free, to establish a fishing station. As a quid pro quo Mr. Coelho states that he will kill off all the wild goats and stock the island with game birds and poultry. The board respectfully declined the proposition.

Promotionist Still After Wood's Goat

L. A. Thurston Brings Up Matter After Body Had Tabled Secretary's Resignation.

Although the Promotion Committee several weeks ago, by formal resolution voted to table the resignation of Secretary H. P. Wood, and at the same time voiced the hope that Mr. Wood would continue his connection with the body, the matter was again dragged into the open, at a meeting of the committee, on Friday of last week, by L. A. Thurston who appears to be the member determined to "get Wood's goat." In its account of the meeting, the Star-Bulletin says:

"What appeared to be another determined attempt to oust H. P. Wood from his position as secretary of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee was made yesterday afternoon by L. A. Thurston at a committee meeting.

"Mr. Thurston bluntly indicated a belief that Chairman E. A. Berndt, as chairman of the finance committee, has been dilatory, and hot words followed. No definite action was taken, though the discussion of the status of Mr. Wood consumed the better part of an hour.

"Thurston, urged by Mr. Berndt to put forward a written resolution outlining a suggested course of action for the finance committee, steadfastly refused to do so."

Mr. Thurston based his action on a personal letter from Mr. Wood, which indicated that the writer did not care to be a disturbing factor, and would not try to enforce his contract with the committee, which is for a several year period, in case the community wishes him out.

New Pastor for Hana District Comes In June

Rev. and Mrs. George E. Lake of Boston have accepted the call of the Hawaiian Board of Missions to the Hana side of Maui and will arrive in the early part of June to begin their labors in the Hana field.

Arrangements have been now completed by which the parsonage that stands on the grounds of the old Hana church will be put into such repair as it may need, and the house will be placed at the disposal of the new pastor and his wife.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lake come to Hana with the highest recommendations from the parishes they have served before. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, Hanover, and has held several pastorates in New England.

Hawaiian Chinese Will Aid Against Japanese

The Chinese National Defense Association of Honolulu was organized last Sunday night in the rooms of the Chinese United Society. Its purpose is to raise funds for the support of the parent country, should war break out with Japan.

The officers and members were careful to explain their strictly lawful purpose. There is to be no recruiting or drilling, nor anything to embarrass the neutrality of the United States should hostilities actually flame up.

Ye Yap, president of the Chinese United Society, was elected president of the new organization.

Members of the executive committee are: C. K. Ai, president and general manager of the City Mill; Lau Tong, vice president of the United Society; D. J. Wudan, former colonel-general in the revolutionary armies; Young Kwong Tat, treasurer of the United Society.

Other officers are: Chinese secretary, Lum Yat Keong; English secretary, S. K. Lau; treasurer, C. P. Zen; auditor, Wu Wing Sun; directors, Goo Sark Wun, Shung Seu Kwal, Wong Chee, Doo Kwong, Hee Jack Sun, Tom Yee, Young Yoo Kwun, Chang Kwal, Tom Kwal, Young Koon, Kau, Ching Alai, Chung Ming, Lee Kau, Look Kee, Ching Lin, Tom Leong, Young Fook Ing, Hee Tong, Chai Ku Yuen, Loo Joe.

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Report of the Condition of

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAILUKU

At Wailuku, in the Territory of Hawaii, at the close of business,

May 1, 1915.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	\$240,533.83	
Overdrafts, secured, none; unsecured, \$3835.54	3,835.54	
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	25,000.00	25,000.00
Other bonds pledged to secure postal savings	1,000.00	
Bonds, securities, etc., on hand (other than stocks), including premiums on same	16,654.00	
Bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (U. S. postal savings excluded)	59,340.00	75,994.00
All other stocks, including premium on same	1,234.00	1,234.00
Banking house, \$3000; furniture and fixtures, \$3840	6,840.00	
Due from approved reserve agents in central reserve cities	7,892.87	7,892.87
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)	4,637.04	4,637.04
Outside checks and other cash items, \$1851.90; fractional currency, \$	1,851.90	
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Specie	44,463.26	44,463.26
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent on circulation)	1,250.00	
Total	\$414,532.44	

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	\$ 35,000.00	
Surplus fund	35,000.00	
Undivided profits	20,725.42	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	4,707.70	16,017.72
Circulating notes	25,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	2.50	24,997.50
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	227,427.41	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	2,324.22	
Certified checks	249.58	
Postal savings deposits	42.02	
State and municipal deposits	53,778.37	283,821.60
Time Deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	19,695.62	19,695.62
Total	\$414,532.44	

Territory of Hawaii, City and County of Honolulu, ss:

I, C. H. COOKE, President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. H. COOKE, President.

Correct—Attest:

R. A. WADSWORTH,

D. H. CASE,

J. GARCIA,

Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of May, 1915.

J. D. MARQUES,
Notary Public.